U.S. ARMY SCHOOL / TRAINING CENTER FORT GORDON, GA.



COMPANY A
SIXTEENTH BATTALION
SECOND BRIGADE




US
US



LEADER PREPAR/TION SC L

UNIT D TES ARMY T AI

ORDO

Jack Elroy Gardner





United States Army School / Training Center

Fort Gordon, Georgia



Walter Brown Richardson
Major General, U. S. Army

Major General Walter Brown Richardson was born in Blewett, Louisiana, on 6 October 1910. He graduated from Lamar State College, Beaumont, Texas in 1930 with an ABA degree.

Commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Reserve in June 1932, he had advanced to captain by the time he reported for extended active duty in February 1941.

In April 1941, Captain Richardson assumed duties as a tank company commander in the 3d Armored Division, Camp Polk, La. Following his attendance of the Advanced Armor Officers' Course at Fort Knox, the then Major Richardson assumed command of the 3d Bn., 32d Armored Regiment in June 1942.

Now a lieutenant colonel, he went with the 3d Armored Division to England in September of 1943 as a battalion commander; then saw service as a battalion commander and regimental commander throughout the campaigns in Northern Europe from Omaha Beach to the Elbe River. Later, he was Deputy Commandant, 3d U. S. Army School Center, U. S. Forces European Theater.

After assignments with the Research and Development Division of the War Department, G4, General Staff, in Washington, having attained the rank of full colonel, he was assigned to the 2d Infantry Division in Korea as Chief of Staff. In May 1953, he was transferred from the 2d Infantry Division to become commander of the United Nations Command Prisoner of War Camp #1, Koje-Do Island Complex. Upon the completion of the repatriation of the Communist prisoners of war, he was assigned as Deputy/Chief Armor Branch of the Career Management Division, DA, assuming duties as executive officer of the Division in 1954.

In February 1955, he was named Chief of Staff of the Armor Center at Fort Knox, Ky., interrupting this tour from March to August 1957 to head a special study group in Washington on the tank requirements for the U. S. Army.

In February 1959, he went to Heidelberg, Germany, for duty with the G3 Division, Headquarters, U. S. Army Europe, assuming duties as Deputy G3 in January 1960.

After his promotion to the rank of brigadier general, he was appointed Assistant Division Commander of the 3d Armored Division in April 1960. In July 1961, General Richardson was assigned to the General Staff for duty as the director of Combat Developments in the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff of Military Operations.

In April of 1963, he was assigned as Director, Weapons Systems, office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development. It was during this assignment that he was assigned TDY to the Joint Chiefs of Staff as vice-chairman of the Tactical Nuclear Branch and completed a study of "The Use of Tactical Nuclear Weapons.

General Richardson is a graduate of the Advanced Armor Officer Course, Armed Forces Staff College, Command and General Staff College, Army War College, and Infantry School.

The General's decorations include Silver Star with 3 oak leaf clusters, Legion of Merit with 2 oak leaf clusters, Bronze Star (meritorious) with 1 oak leaf cluster, Purple Heart with 3 oak leaf clusters. He has received the American Defense Service Medal, European-African-Middle East Campaign Service Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Army of Occupation Medal, National Defense Service Medal, United Nations Service Medal, and Combat Infantryman Badge.

His foreign decorations include the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation, Belgian Fourragere, and the Croix de Guerre.

Assigned as commanding general of the U. S. Army School/Training Center in August of 1964, he is the second officer to receive the rank of Major General at this installation.

UNITED STATES ARMY SCHOOL/TRAINING CENTER
Office of the Commanding General
Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

CONGRATULATIONS, SOLDIER!

Just as the weapons of modern warfare are being constantly improved, so is the Army's most potent weapon, the individual soldier.

In the future, as in the past and the present, you, the American soldier, are the ultimate weapon as the United States meets the challenge of the crucial idealogical struggle in which we are engaged. Guns, tanks, missiles, and machines are only as good as the men who operate them.

That is why you have been trained -- night and day -- to prepare yourselves to meet this ever-increasing threat to our democratic way of life.

Men before you courageously fought, bled, and died to build our country into the mightiest nation in the free world. Now it is you who must meet this challenge. You must be prepared to make any sacrifices necessary to preserve our American way of life, a life based upon the dignity of the individual.

This challenge calls for highly trained soldiers, ready to move, and to move fast. It calls for soldiers equipped and trained to fight, whether with rifles or nuclear weapons.

Your training has been rough and realistic as its main purpose was to prepare you -- the American soldier -- to meet any enemy anywhere in combat and defeat him.

You are now a member of the finest army in the world. It is you, the individual soldier, who must keep it the finest.

Congratulations, soldier -- You have now joined the ranks of the legions of citizens who have served our country in war and peace.

Walter B. Richardson

WALTER B. RICHARDSON
Major General, USA
Commanding



Headquarters

History of Fort Gordon

The United States Army School Training Center, Fort Gordon, came into being as Camp Gordon, in December 1941. Covering segments of four Georgia counties and lying twelve miles southeast of Augusta, the post was the World War II training site for three divisions, the best known being the famed 4th Infantry Division, "The Rolling Fourth," whose members were among the first Infantrymen to hit the Normandy beaches.

Designated a permanent post by the Defense Department in 1956, Fort Gordon has twice before served as a basic training center. Men who went to fight at Normandy, Salerno, and the jungles of New Guinea were trained at Fort Gordon in World War II, and for a short period in 1957, basic training was conducted.

Fort Gordon was again called on to train newly inducted soldiers for the nation's defenses in 1961. As Communists threats to world peace mounted in Berlin and Laos, units were rushed to Fort Gordon from Fort Bragg, North Carolina in early August of 1961 to reopen and restore barracks which had lain idle for years, establish supply lines and make other preparations for a major basic training complex.

The first increment of 500 new soldiers arrived at Fort Gordon in August of 1961 and immediately went into training under the cadre of "A" Company, First Battalion, First Training Regiment. As the heavy flow of newly inducted personnel continued, another training regiment, the Second Regiment was put into operation in October 1961.

Despite a shortage of men and materials, the training center rapidly developed into one of the nations major basic training installations.

The first major milestone was reached in the summer of 1962 when the First Training Regiment graduated its 10,000th basic trainee. On 25 July 1963 another major milestone was reached when Major General Eugene A. Salet, Fort Gordon Commander, presented an inscribed lighter to the soldier who became Fort Gordon's 50,000th basic training graduate.

The First Regiment, composed of three battalions, the First, Second and Third includes 16 training companies and one headquarters. The Second Training Regiment is made up of three battalions, the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, and includes 14 training companies.

A specialized faculty of officers and veteran non-commissioned officers conduct instruction in most major fields, with their activities directed by a centralized headquarters to avoid training duplications and make classes as speedy and efficient as possible.

Infantry advanced individual training and Military Police training are conducted by the Third and Fourth Training Regiments at Fort Gordon. The Center is also the home of the U. S. Army Southeastern Signal School, the Military Police School, and the Civil Affairs School.

Fort Gordon is named for Lieutenant General John Brown Gordon, a native Georgian and famed Civil War leader who also served two terms as United States Senator from Georgia.

Fort Gordon Entrance



Entertainment Facilities

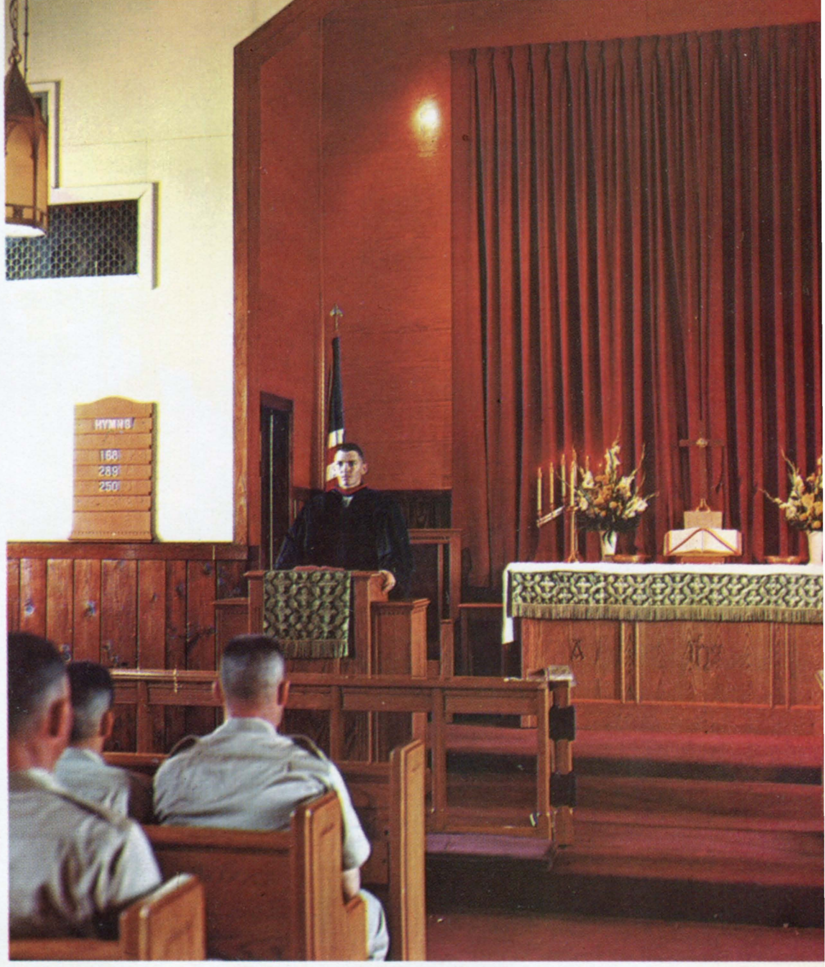




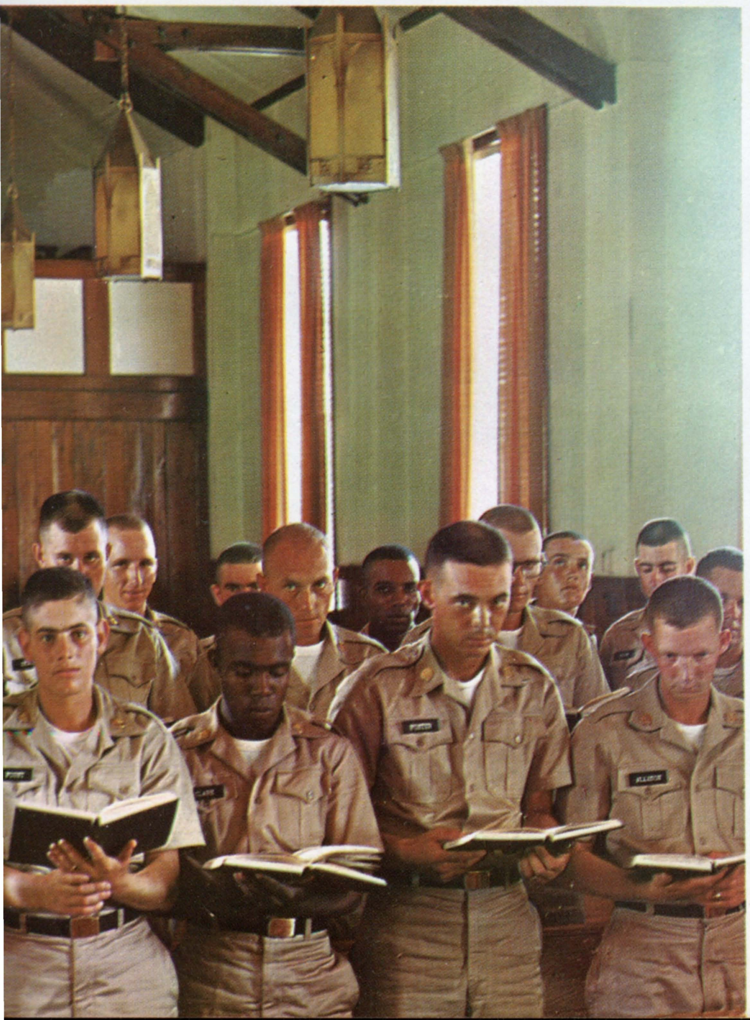








Religious Activities









This is it. Initial processing is over, and eight rigorous, demanding weeks are beginning for the trainee. This is the week that is basic to basic training itself. Without it, the trainee stands little chance of successfully assimilating what lies ahead. He learns how vitally important guard duty is. He is introduced to drill, in platoon formation and with his weapon, and begins to understand the value of teamwork. He learns the value of military courtesy, a snappy salute, esprit and discipline. And there are still shots to take, plus a thorough dental examination by Army dentists.

First Week











Dismounted Drill
and
Manual of Arms

Immunization













Dental Clinic Survey



Interior Guard









The pace begins to pick up now. The trainee is learning what it's like to be a soldier and begins to feel a sense of team pride in his squad, platoon and company. He is taught first aid; how it can save lives—his buddy's, his own. He learns how important it is to keep calm, how he can save himself and continue his mission in case of a chemical or nuclear attack by the enemy. Heavy emphasis on drill and inspections continue; a well-drilled platoon or company isn't turned out in a week, or even a month.

Second Week









Inspection and Evaluation of Equipment





First Aid

















Squad Drill

CBR





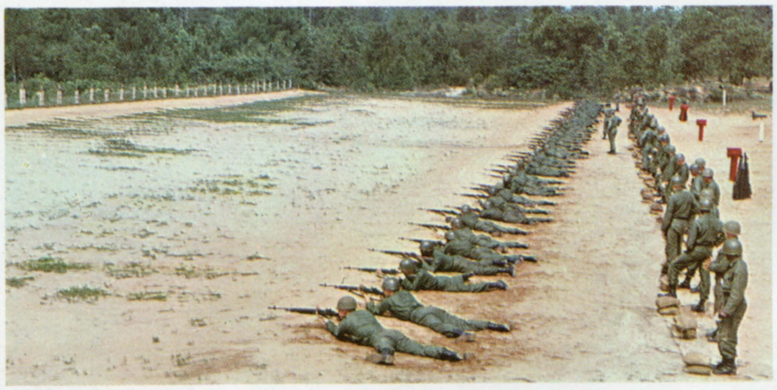

T-81102
OFF LIMITS
EXCEPT DURING AUTHORIZED TRAINING PERIODS
SAFETY FIRST
OUR AIM
NO
ACCIDENT

Third Week

Every soldier is basically an Infantryman. And an Infantryman who can't effectively use his rifle in time of combat is a grave handicap to himself, his buddies, and his unit. The trainee fires his rifle (it's never, never called a gun in the Army) for the first time in his third week of training and learns the many positions from which it can be effectively fired. He is taught to detect targets, to train his vision and his reflexes. And the PT (Physical Training) continues with each man receiving 30 minutes of strenuous conditioning each day.








NorWood A. Williams



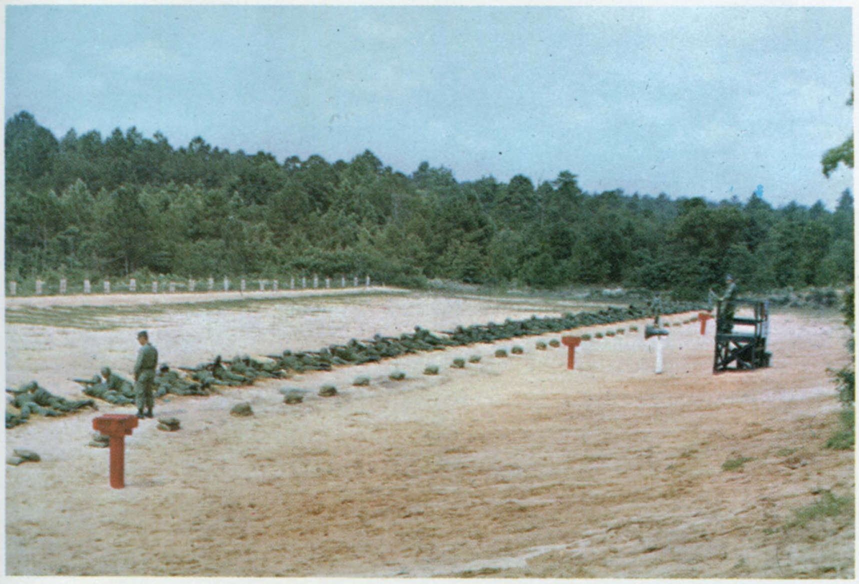


Target Detection





Preparatory Marksmanship









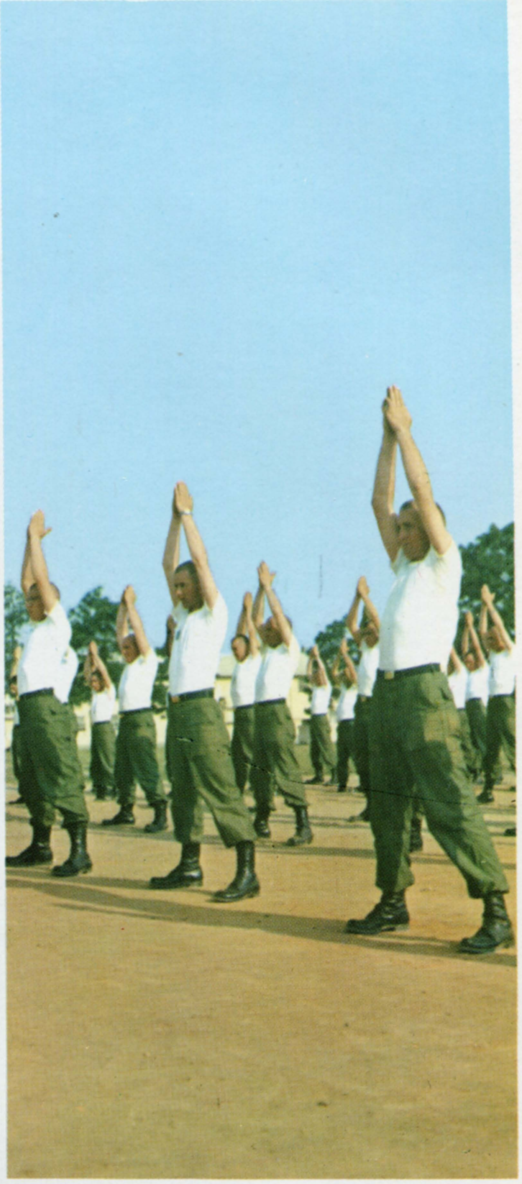






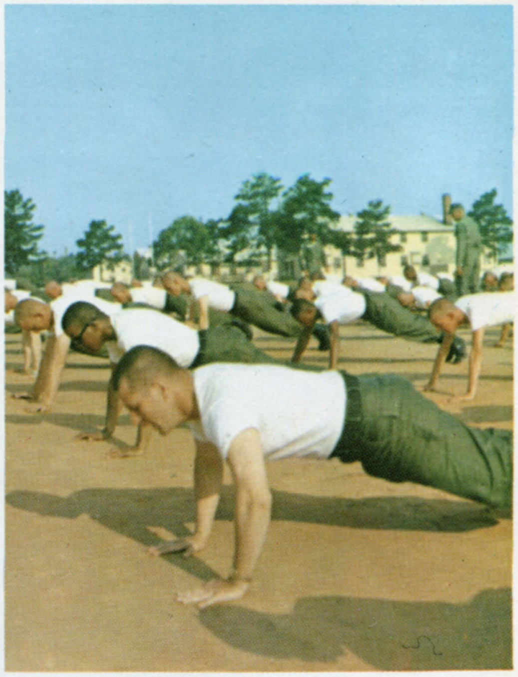
Firing Positions

Physical Training Company Area











Fourth Week

What for most soldiers is the most exciting event of basic training takes place in the fourth week. This is the week they "fire for record," and show just how much they have learned in rifle training. Competition is hot between platoons and companies to produce the most "experts," "sharpshooters," and "marksmen," while "bolos" (men whose scores fall below the minimum qualification mark) face a lot of good-natured teasing from their buddies. Trainees proudly wear the medals they are awarded for qualification on Fort Gordon's KD (Modified Train-Fire) Ranges, and many are "experts." The trainees target detection skills are also tested in the fourth week.

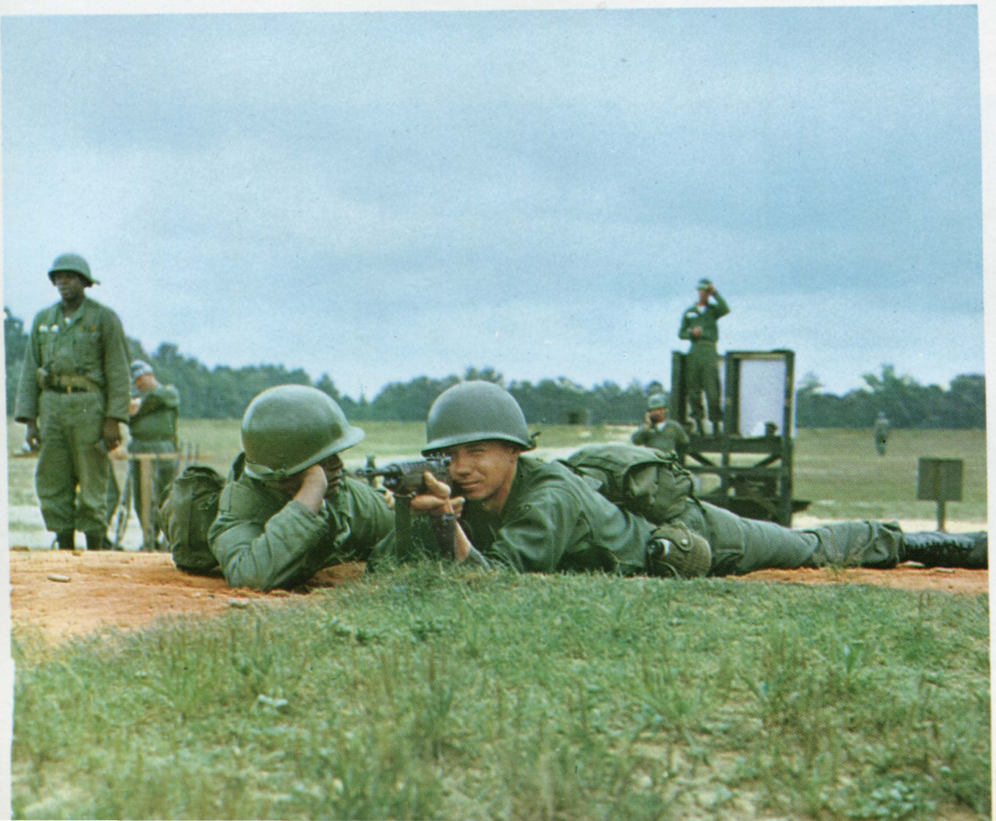

27
30
31





Modified Trainfire















The soldiers day doesn't end when the sun goes down. The trainee is introduced to the O'Neill system of physical defense in his physical training classes. Combat firing realistically simulates conditions he may face in war. He discovers that in this age of automatic devices, and nuclear warfare, an unsheathed bayonet can still be a devastating weapon. In the meantime a parade and a tough inspection by his Regimental Commander keeps the trainee busy making his brass, boots and barracks shine.



Fifth Week

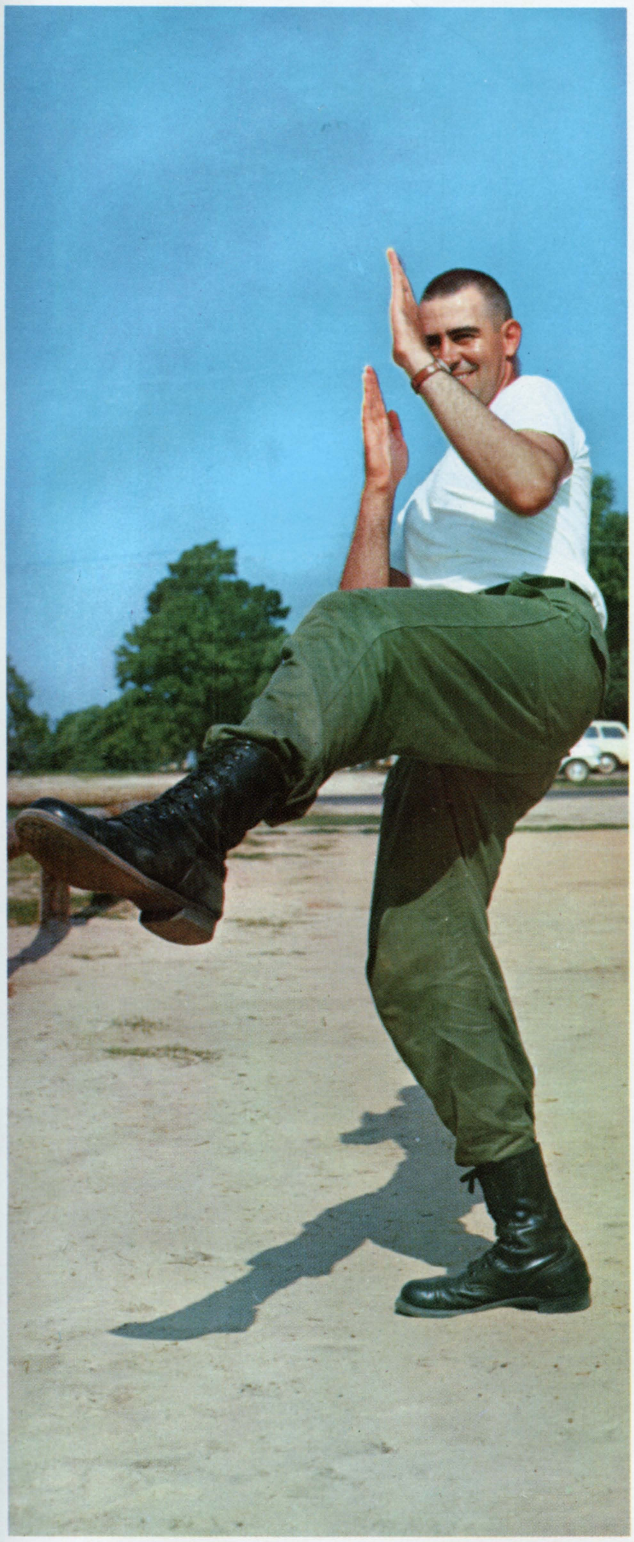






Bayonet Drill











Intergration of Physical Training and the O'Neill System of Unarmed Defense



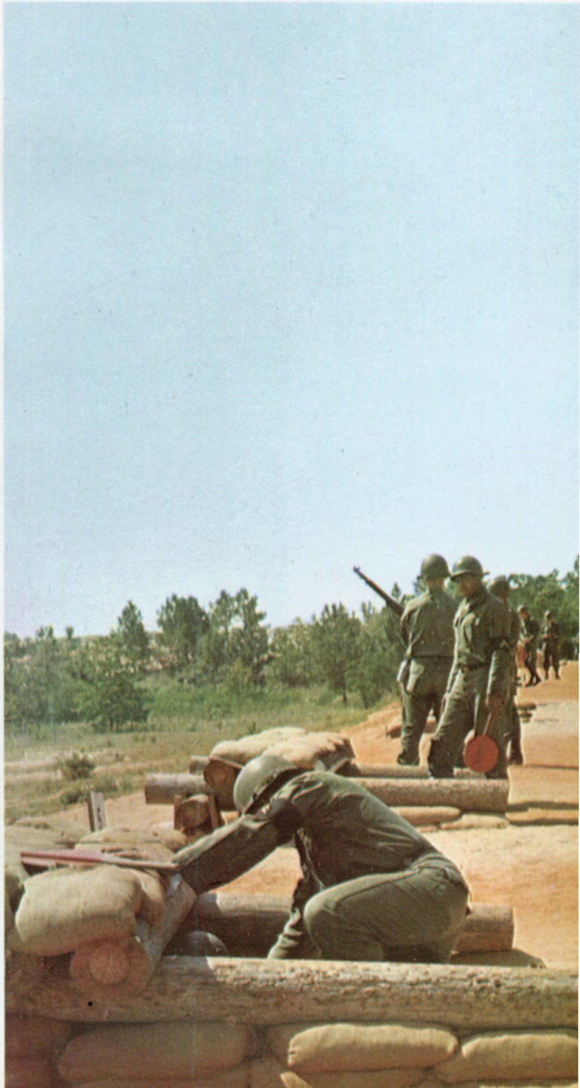
Combat Firing















Command Inspection











Parades



Sixth Week







The sixth week is one of the toughest in basic training. The most rigorous, demanding part of the week comes when the trainee goes on the infiltration course. There, once during daylight and again at night, he crawls a barbed-wire strewn course, pulling himself through mud, between rocks and over logs as machine gun bullets whine overhead. It is a thorough test but the trainee who completes it feels new confidence in his skills as a soldier. Trainees also discover that in hand-to-hand combat, arms, elbows and knees can be lethal weapons.



Infiltration Course













Hand to Hand Combat







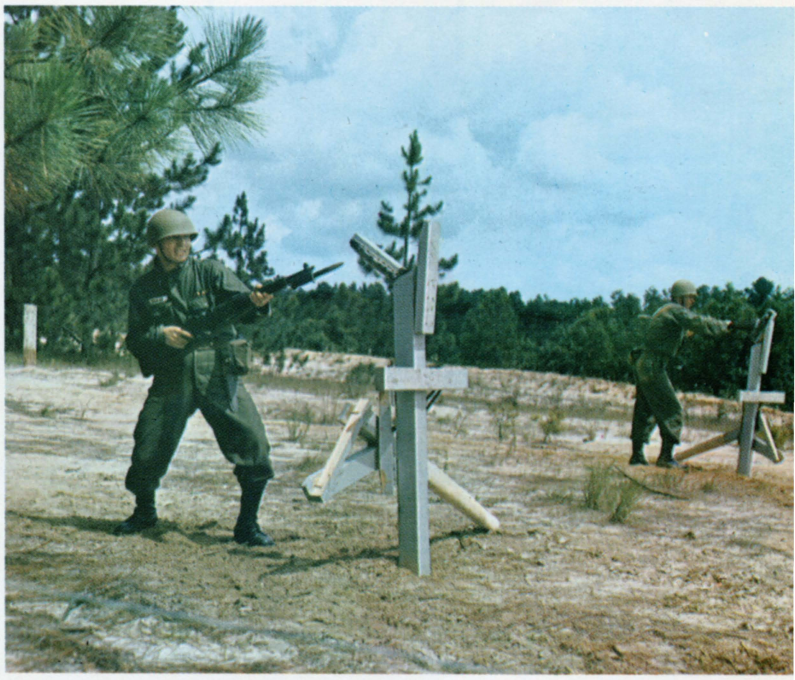
Marches and Bivouac

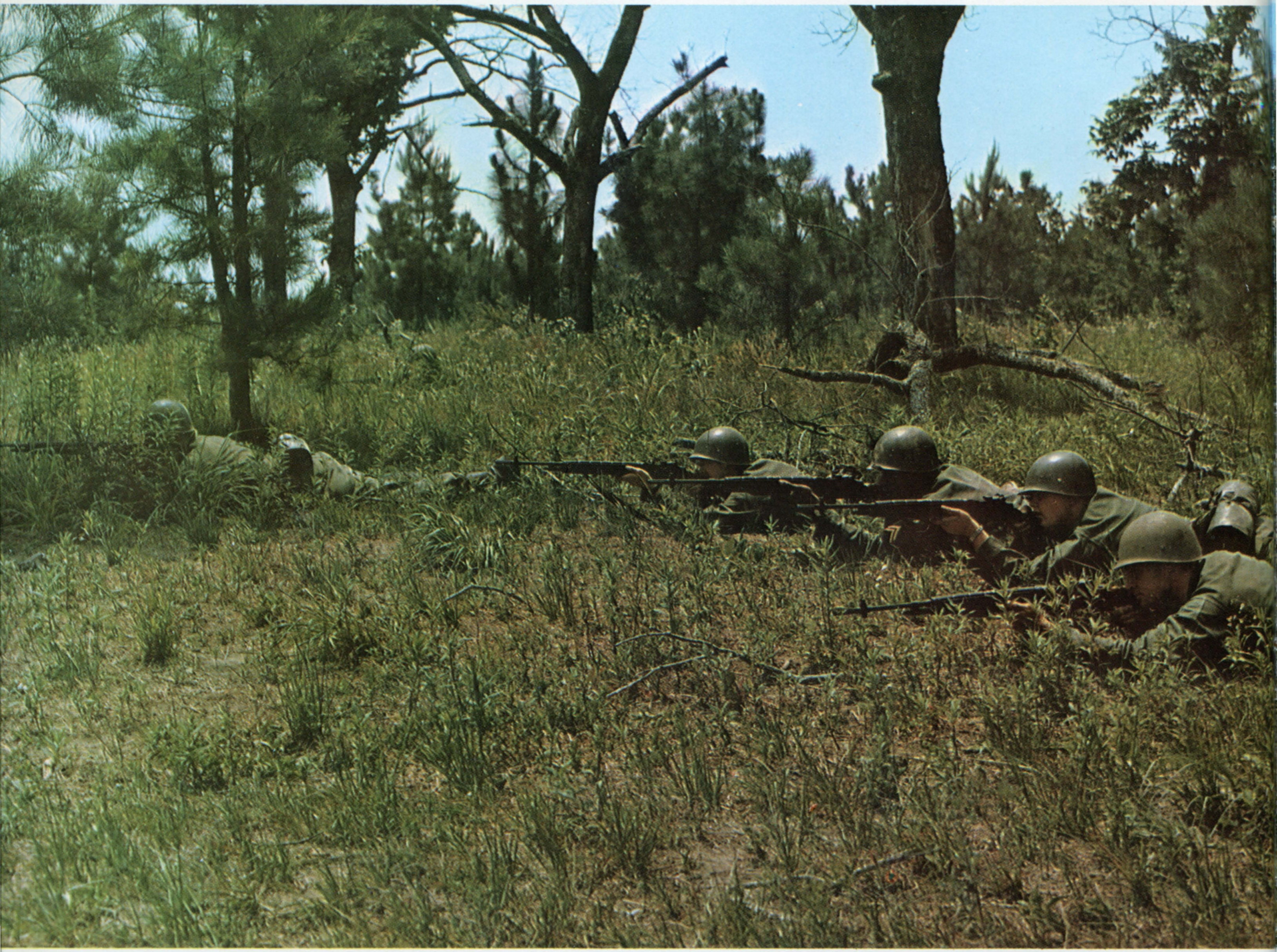


Bayonet Assault Course









Seventh Week

The trainee hits the road in full field pack as the sun rises on Monday of his seventh week. His whole company marches out to a designated bivouac area where it will spend the week erecting tents, setting up defenses, fighting off simulated enemy attacks, and solving the many other problems that face an army unit in the field. The trainee learns on bivouac, an Infantryman must Improvise to Survive, and discovers that the lessons taught in personal hygiene and field sanitation are vital to his physical endurance. During this week of training the trainee is taught the importance of Individual Tactics, and the many problems that face the individual soldier in closing with, and destroying the enemy. He is taught the use of Hand Grenades, their deadly effects and destructive power.













Hand Grenades

Individual Tactical Training









Individual Tactical Training











Close Combat Course











Eighth Week



The trainees big week, graduation week, is here. But he still faces a lot of hard work. Ahead of him are the proficiency tests, a tough comprehensive exam which tests the trainee on everything he's learned in basic training. He also takes the Physical Combat Proficiency Test, a gruelling physical event whose results usually show a soldier in vastly better condition than the raw recruit who entered the Army eight weeks ago.

The confidence course, which is voluntary, reinforces the trainees confidence in his physical condition. And, on Friday, the trainee marches out smartly to his company's graduation parade, proudly hears congratulations on a job well done and heads for two weeks well earned leave and then his next post, where his military career will begin in earnest.
















ASSEMBLE BARREL AND RECEIVER
ASSEMBLE RIFLE INTO THREE
KNOWLEDGE OF SIGHT ALIGNMENT
AND SIGHT PICTURE



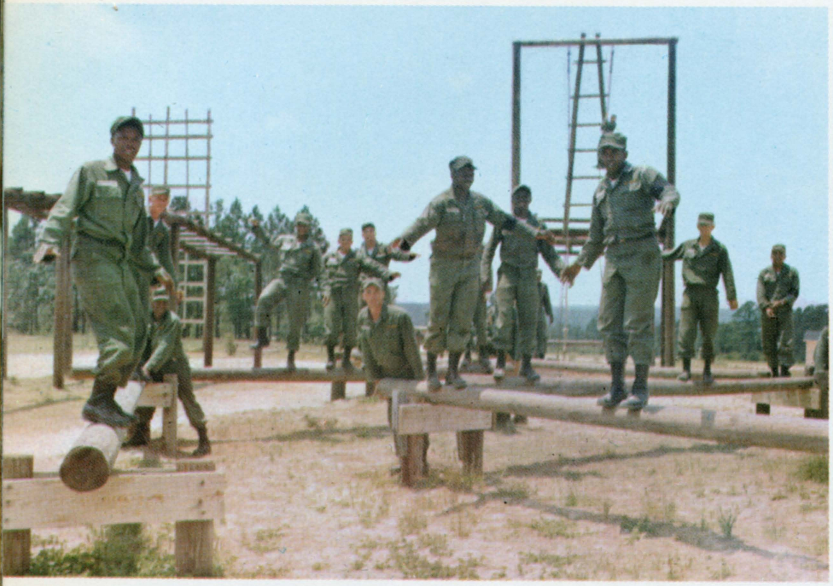
Physical Combat Proficiency Test







Confidence Course

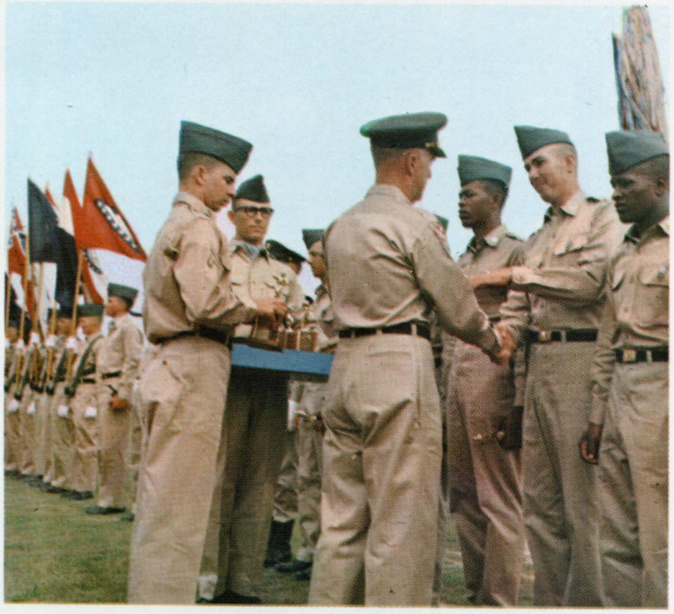


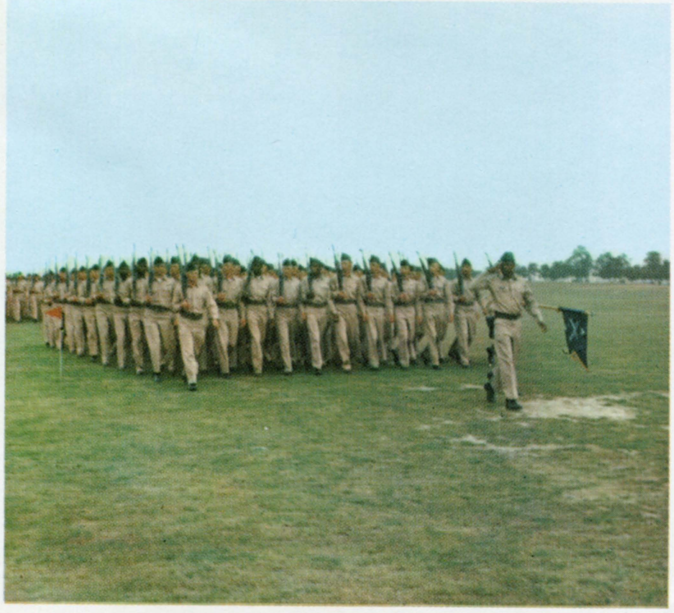












Graduation Parade











Shipping Out

SECOND TRAINING BRIGADE
SIXTEENTH BATTALION



Col. Peter L. Dal Ponte
Brigade Commander



Major Mason R. Shelton
Battalion Commander

Commenced Training:
27 September 1965

COMPANY A

Completed Training:
19 November 1965



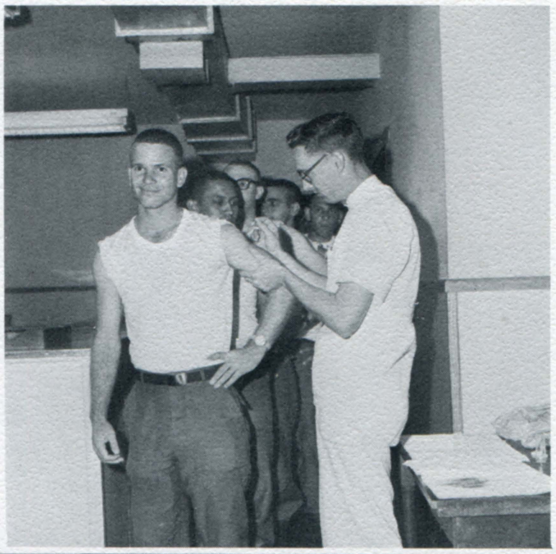
Lt. Robert H. Camp, Jr.
Company Commander



Earl T. Shaffer
First Sergeant

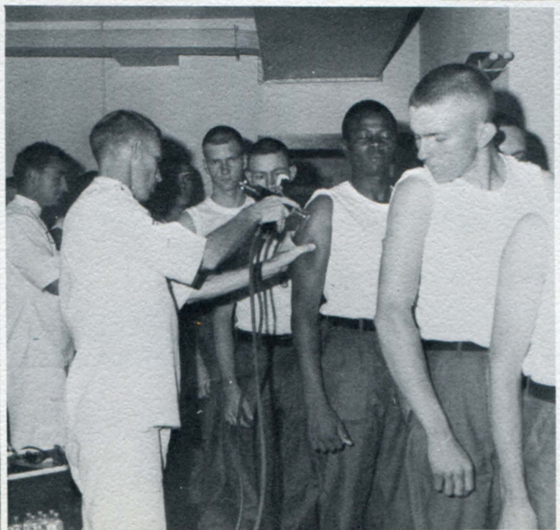


cadre



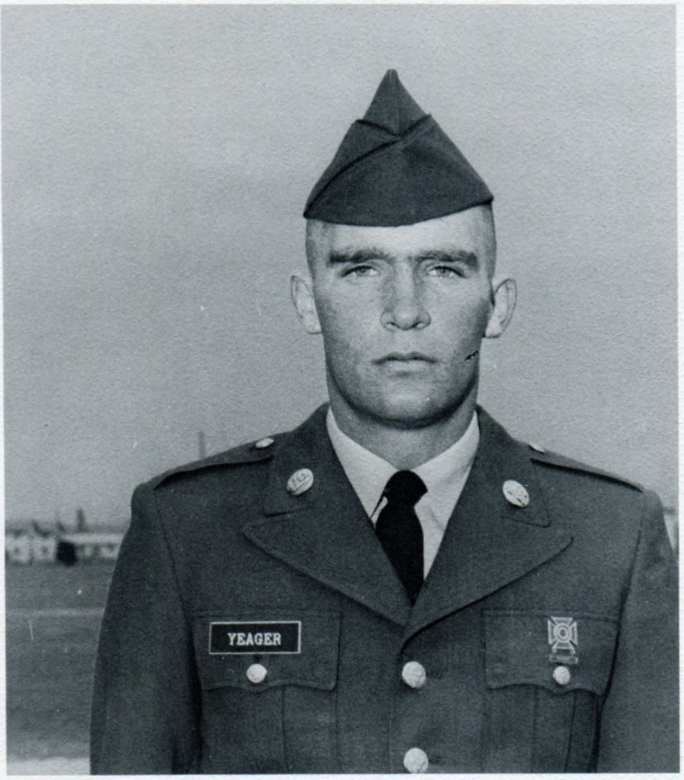




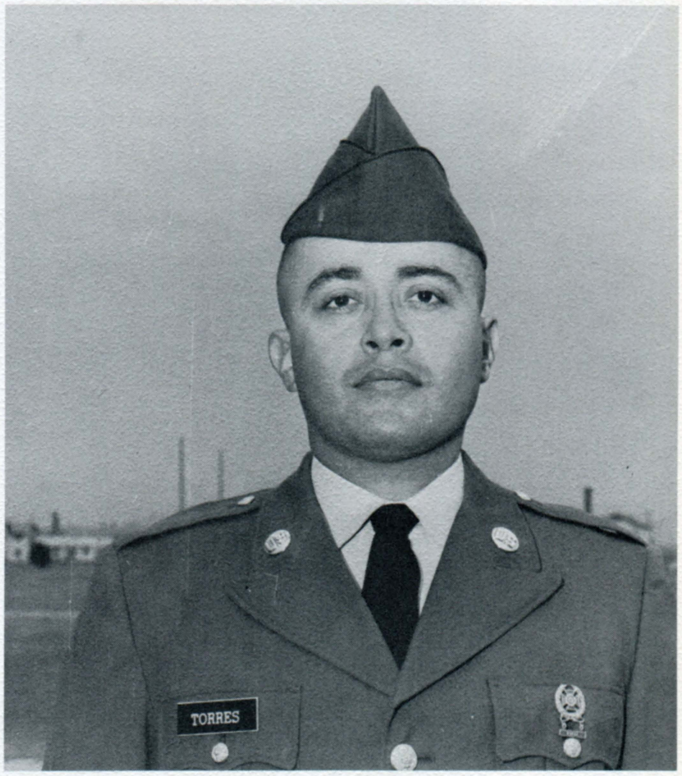




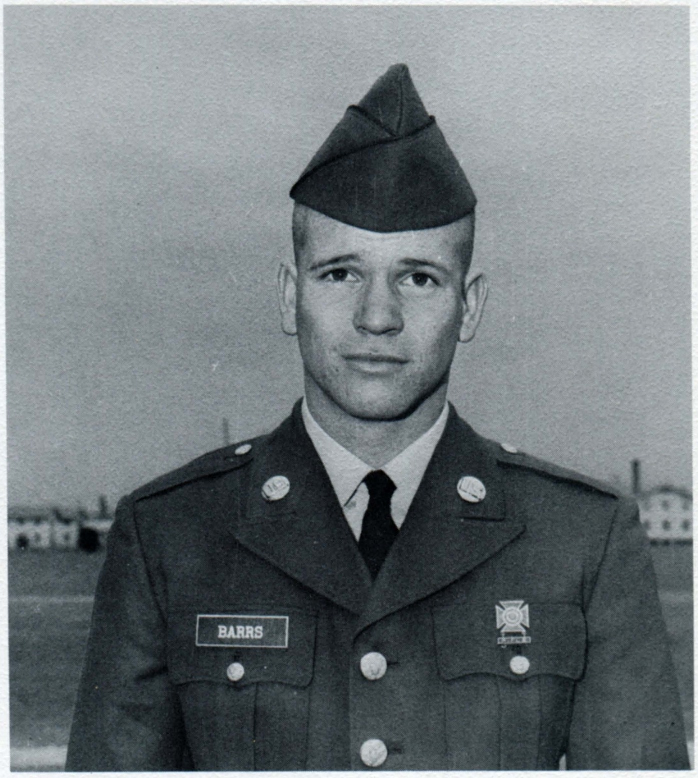
OUTSTANDING GRADUATES



JAMES P. YEAGER
OUTSTANDING TRAINEE



GUSTAVO TORRES
HIGH MARKSMAN M14 RIFLE

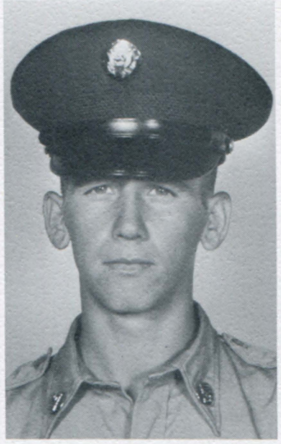


TALMADGE G. BARRS
HIGH SCORE PCPT

William Allen
Warner Anderson
C. Armstead
Michael Azzano
Thomas Ball

Clem Barnard
B. E. Barner
A. R. Barnett
C. W. Barrett
T. G. Barrs

Philip Bateson
James A. Baum
W. E. Bentley
Larry Bingham
I. Birmingham

Joseph Blalock
Alfred Blauth
Joseph W. Bobo
Dennis Boggs
Donald Bonner

David P. Both
Charles Boyd
Michael Boyer
Donald Bretzel
Marvin Brewster

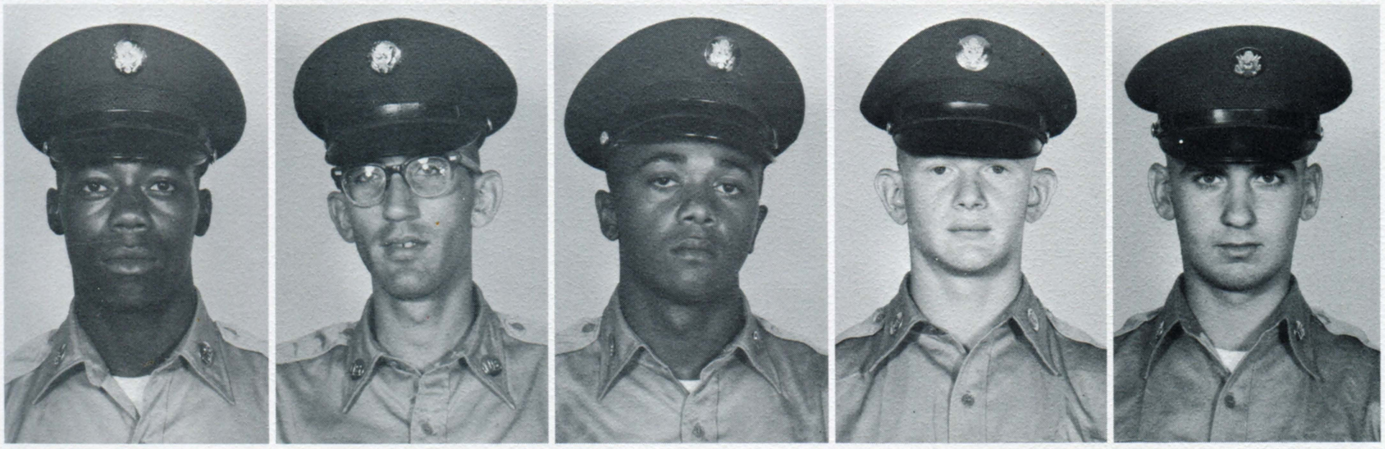
    



Willie Brown
H. Bunn
Jesse Burkes
Wilbur Butler
George Calvin



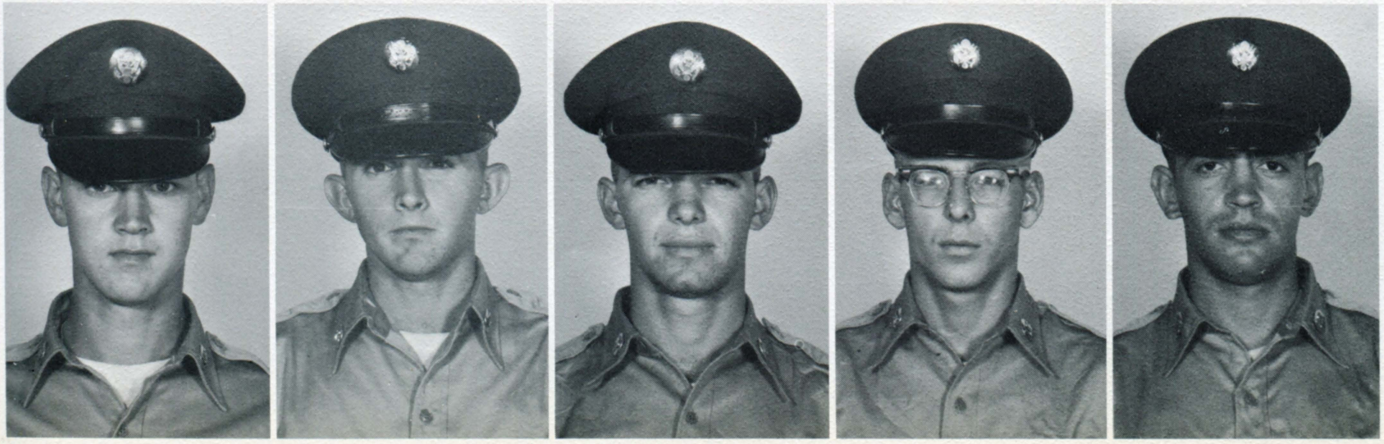
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Frank D. Cerne
J. M. Christen
Floyd Chunn
Robert Clarke



Jesse Clark
Arthur G. Clow
S. Cockrell, Jr.
Byron Coffin
Gary F. Cook

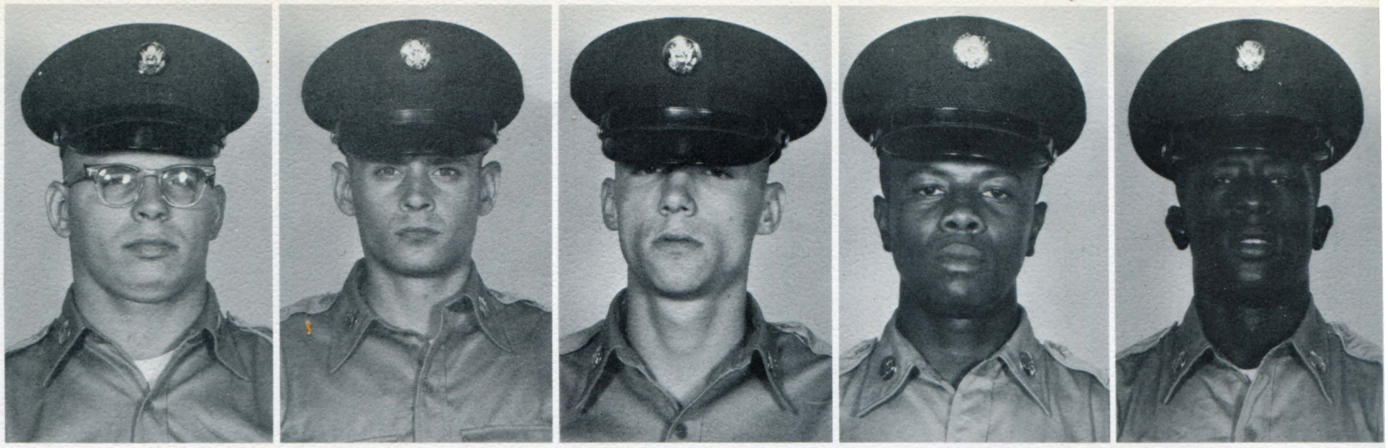


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R. J. Cooper
Henry Cotton
R. H. Crabtree
Terry Cragle

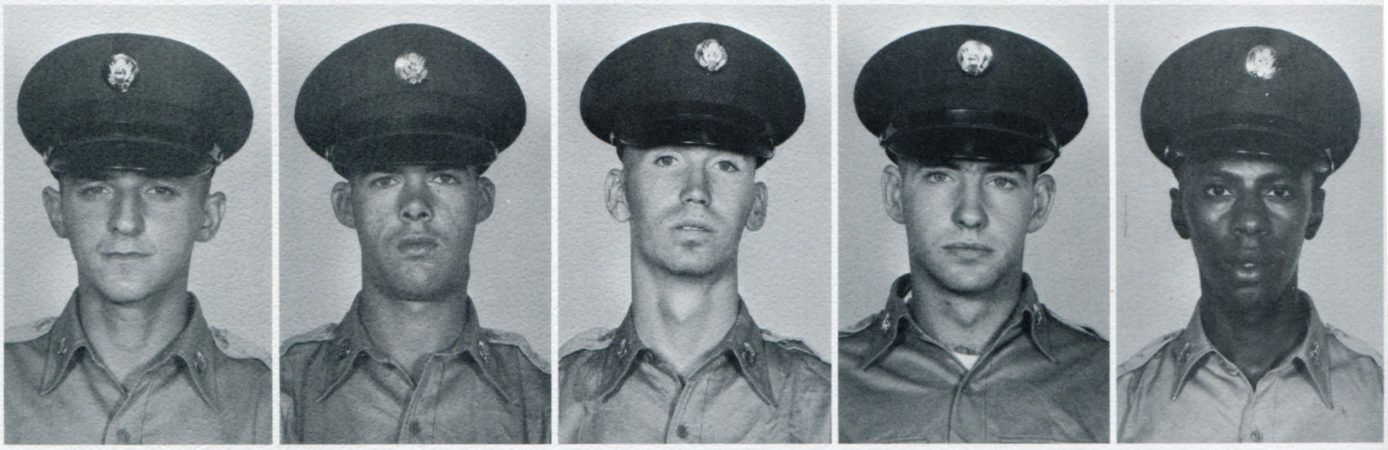


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Tim R. Crews
W. B. Cronk
Morris Crowe

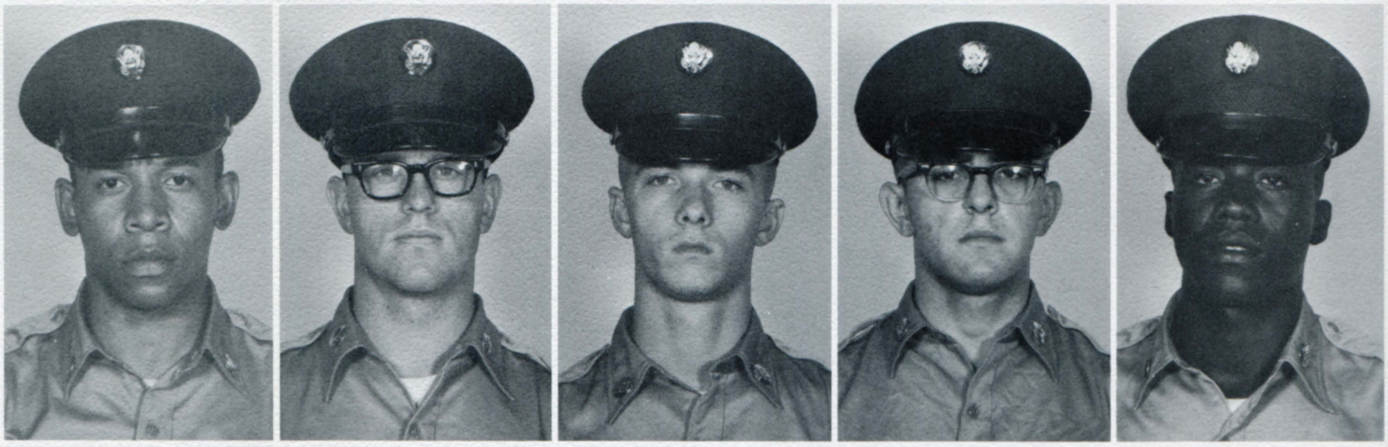
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T. A. Data
J. A. Davidson
James Davis
V. S. Davis



J. J. Del Brocco, Jr.
Donald De Lee
W. A. DeLoach
Thomas Dempsey
Ernest H. Dixon



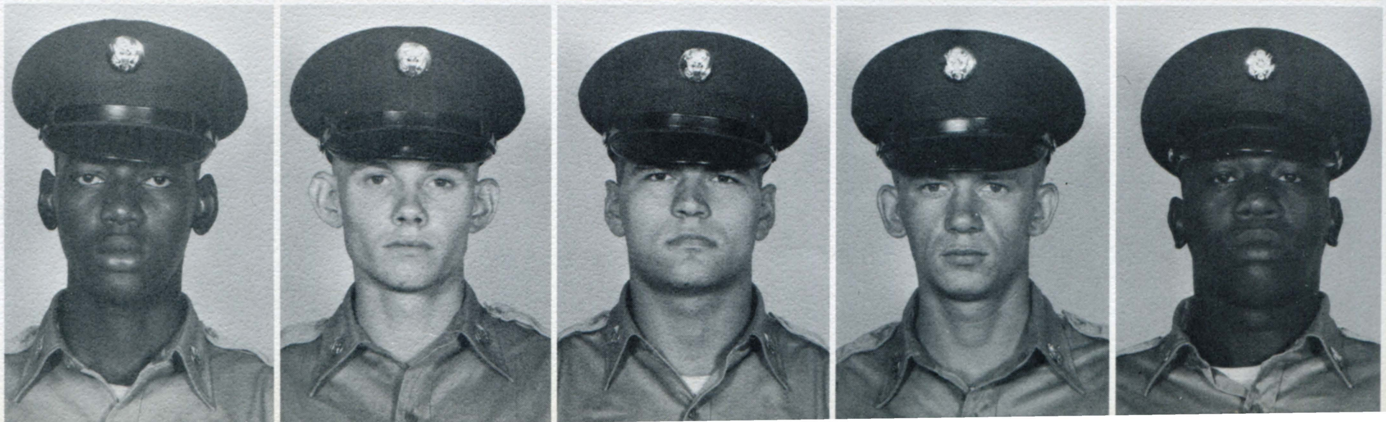
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R. L. Druschel
Earl L. Duncan
B. Dunston



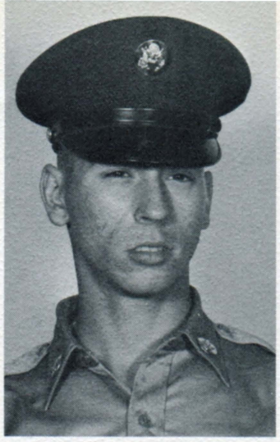
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Dennis Ellis
L. D. Evansek
W. F. Ewing
M. V. Farley



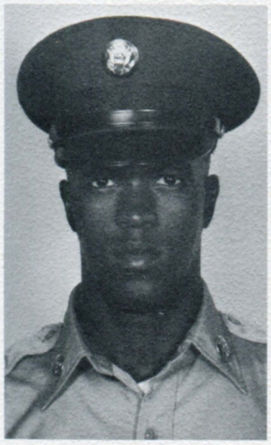
Alton Farmer
Bedford Fine
M. N. Fisher
Glen Flannery
Luther Floyd






C. Fonseca
R. L. Francis
J. I. Frederick
Frank J. Gallo
C. E. Gamble







Warren Gant
Jack Gardner
Emmerson Gatson
L. G. Gierschner
G. Gillott, Jr.



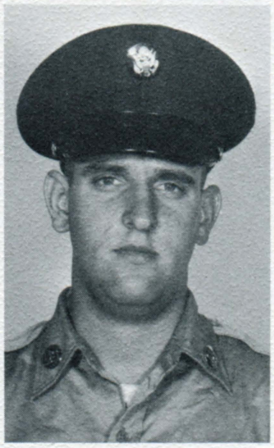




James Glover
Gary Goldberg
Paul J. Grala
R. C. Graybeal
Charlie Green







LaDonn Green
Bobby Griffus
W. J. Grosjean
W. R. Haggerty
Richard A. Hall







Harvey Hamlin
Farris Harden
W. J. Harrison
Willie Harris
Richard Hayes

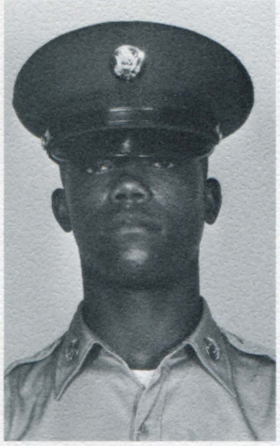
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Arthur Hicks
James L. Hill
John K. Hines
S. L. Hollinshead







Freddy Hotton
Gerald Irving
Andrew Jackson
Gerald Jacques
Gary E. Jenkins




D. Jerzykowski
C. Johnson, Jr.
Jimmy Johnson
Larry Johnson
M. R. Johnson







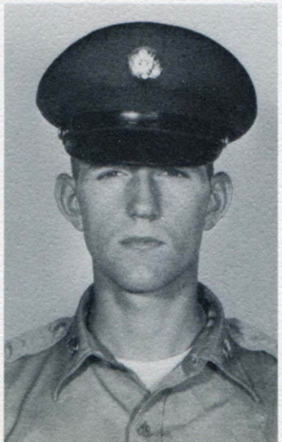
Samuel Johnson
Drewry Jones
Richard Jones
Thomas Jones
Thomas Jordan







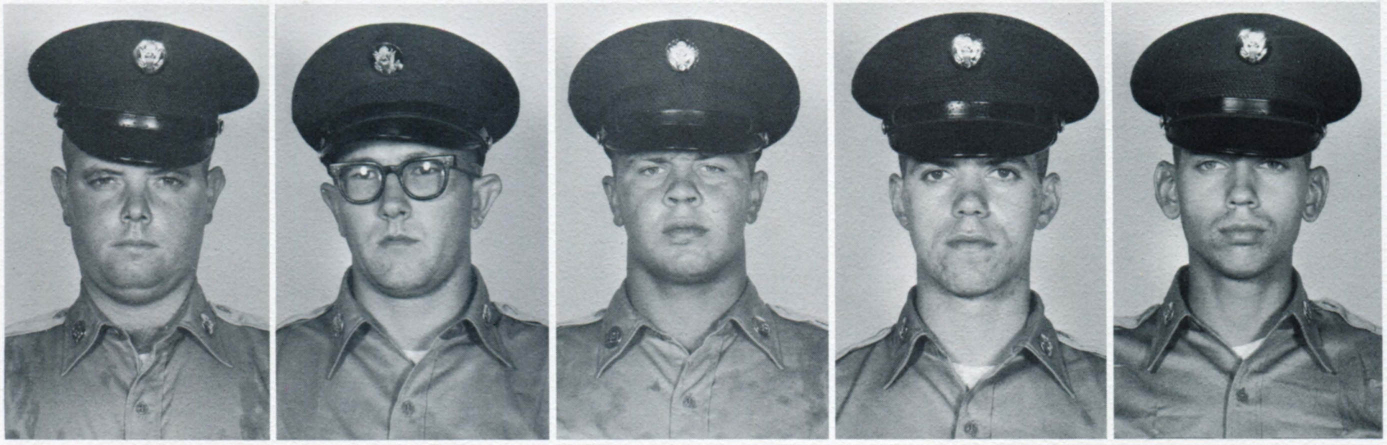
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L. G. Ketterer
Terry Kilgore
Eulas King
D. E. Kinlaw

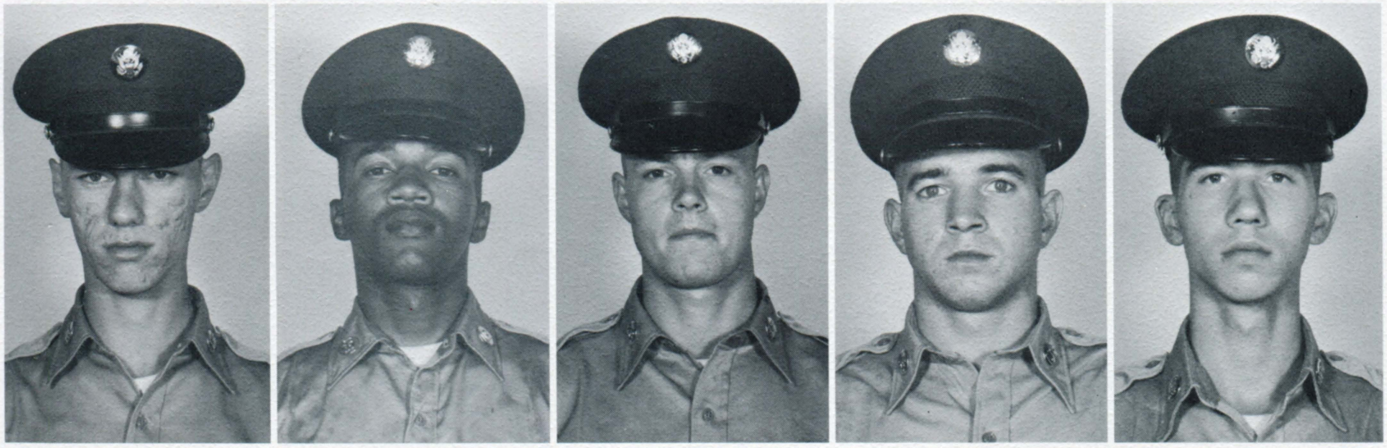




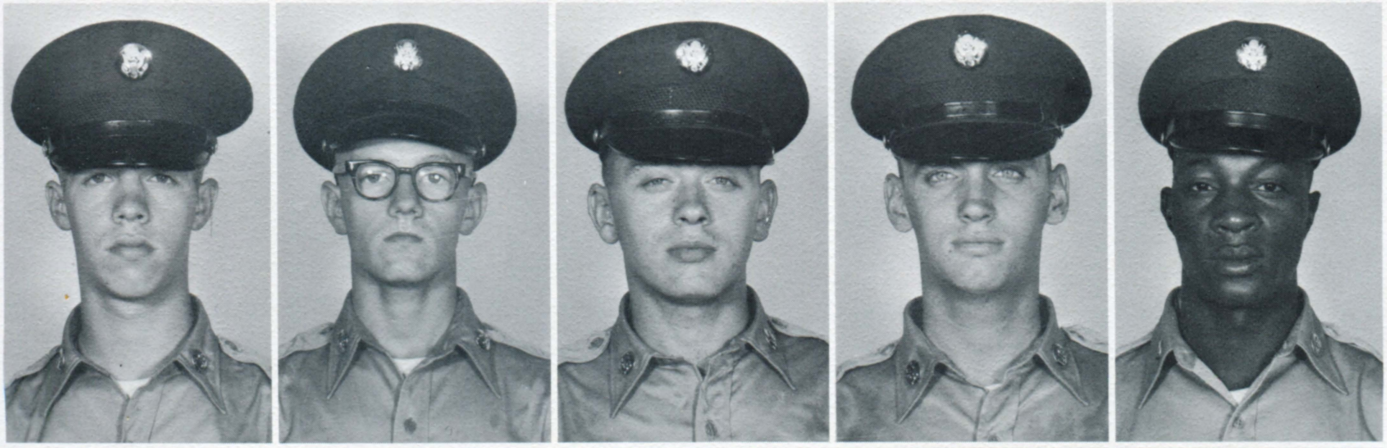

Martin Klann
R. R. Krause
Jewell Laster
R. E. Latimore
E. F. Lawson



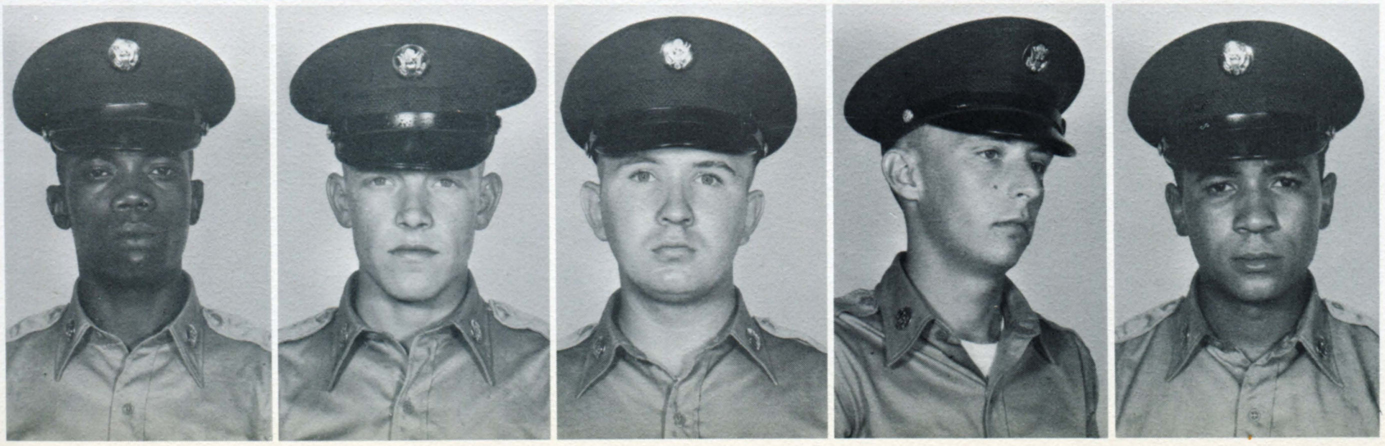
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D. J. Lewinski
Blain Magill
John Markle
Emil Marks, Jr.



M. J. Marshall
T. S. Marshall
Arthur Marsh
James Matney
J. M. McCarroll

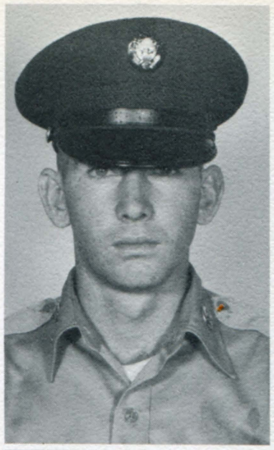


T. L. McCready
Jesse McCurdy
G. M. McIntyre
F. W. Mestrezat
Aaron Moore



Roland L. Moore
Larry E. Morrow
W. J. Morrow
Daryhl Murphy
F. B. Mushaw

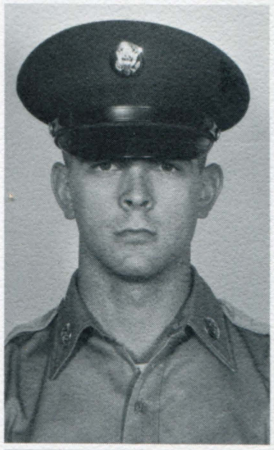
George Myers
Robert A. Myers
Ortiz E. Narvaez
W. H. Newton
W. R. Nicholas







David Nodine
Ernest Oliver
Thomas Oliver
F. J. J. Ortega
G. W. O'Steen

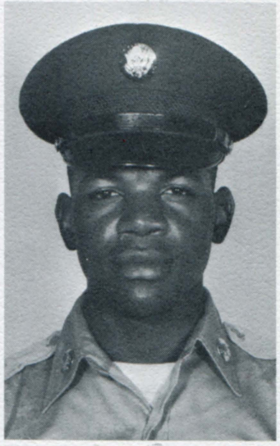




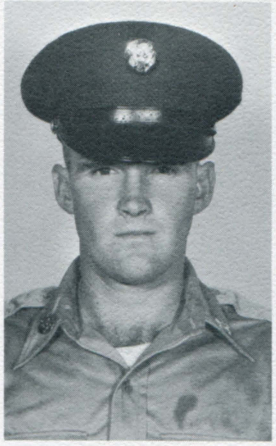
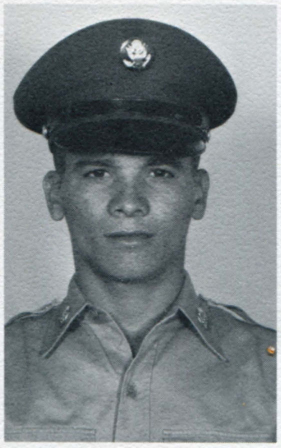


Jerry Parker
Peter J. Parks
Kenneth Pate
C. Patterson
Forrest Payne




Truman Pendley
Vazquez Perez
B. L. Perkins, Jr.
Willie A. Perry
Thurman Pierce

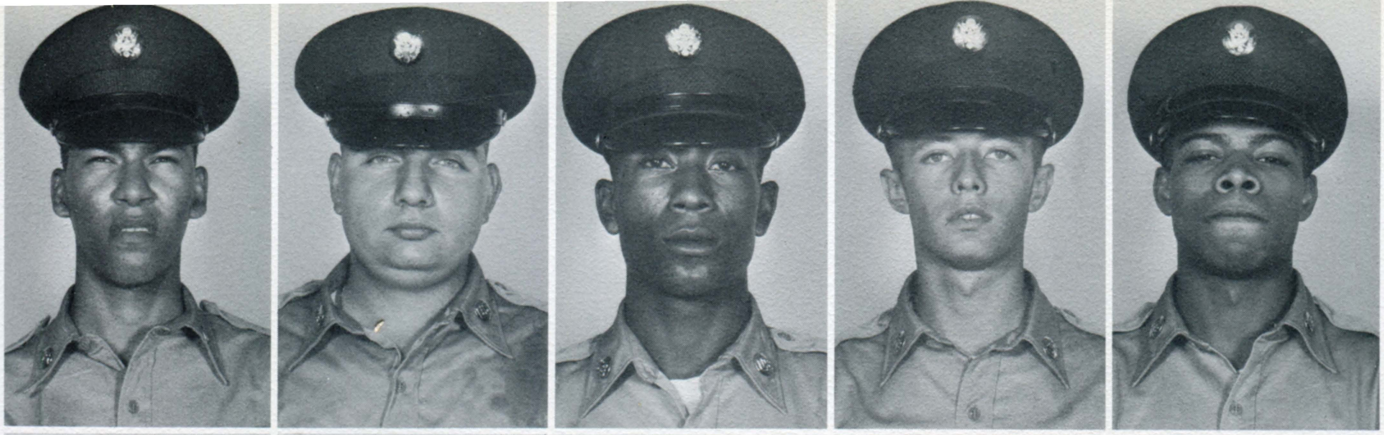



Alan P. Pike
William Pike
Eugene N. Poe
R. S. Proehl
Roy T. Pulley

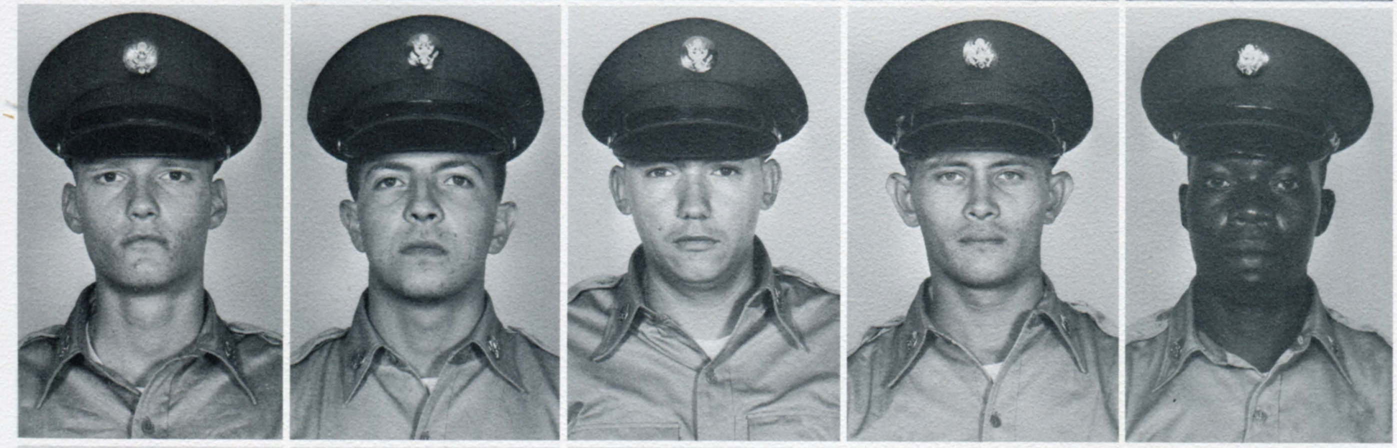




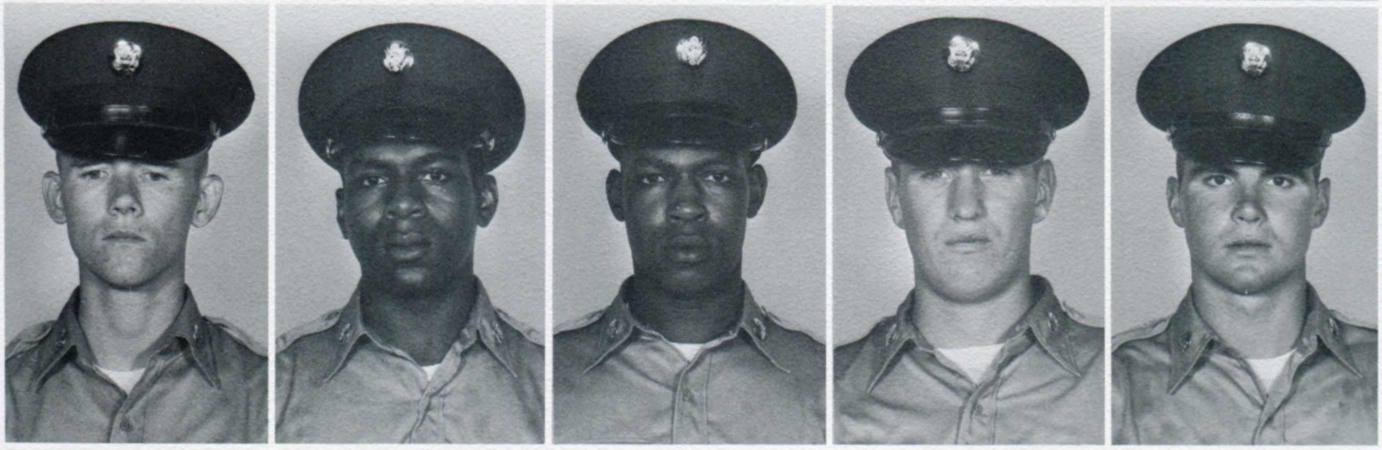




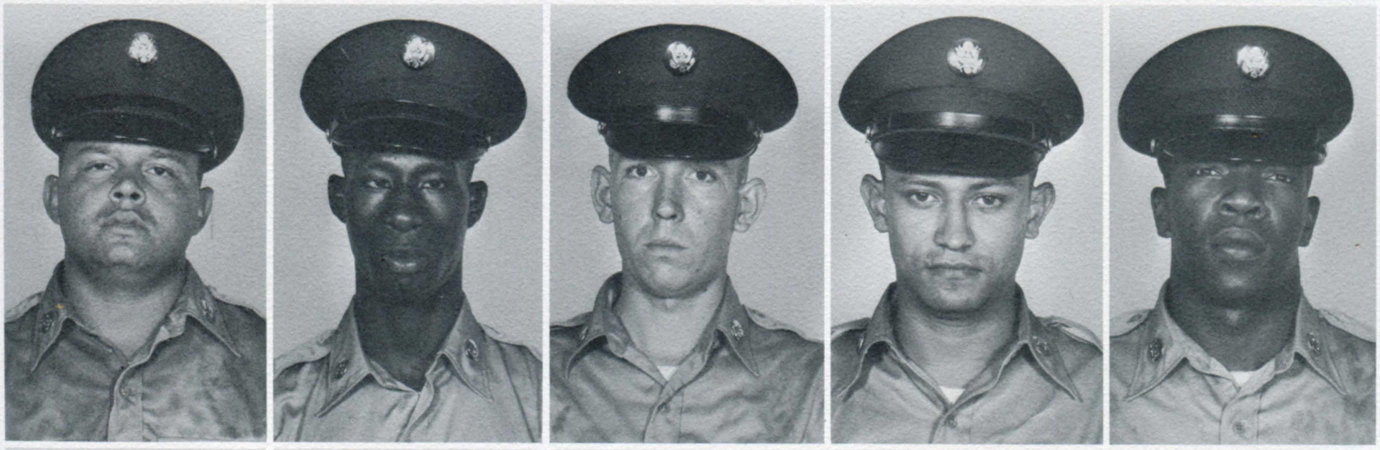
E. R. Quirindonco
J. J. Raimondo
Edward Reese
Ross Rembert
D. Richardson



Lloyd Rigsby
Perez Rivera
Reyes Rivera
Rodriquez Rivera
W. L. Robertson



Walter Roberts
James Robinson
L. E. Robinson, Jr.
Harry Rodgers
Keith Rodgers



Leroy Rosser
Elbert Rush
David Samuels
Lebron Sanchez
C. Sanders



Julio Santiago
N. R. Sellers
R. P. Servick
Ronald Sherer
L. E. Sherlock

Gonzalez L. A. Silva
C. N. Simms
Frank Skelton
R. J. Slater
Manta Smith



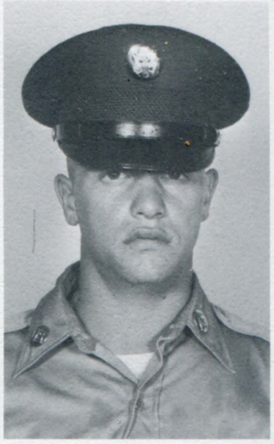




Thomas Smith
W. R. Sprouse
C. R. Sprowls
J. J. Stuchinski
Charles Suggs







Edward Surovi
G. M. Sutherland
John M. Tanner
Harold Taylor
Roger Tenney







James Tittle
Jackson Todd
Colon Torres
Lopez Torres
Osvaldo Torres







Santiago Torres
L. G. Trowbridge
Rufus Tweggs
Rivera Vazquez
Torres Vazquez









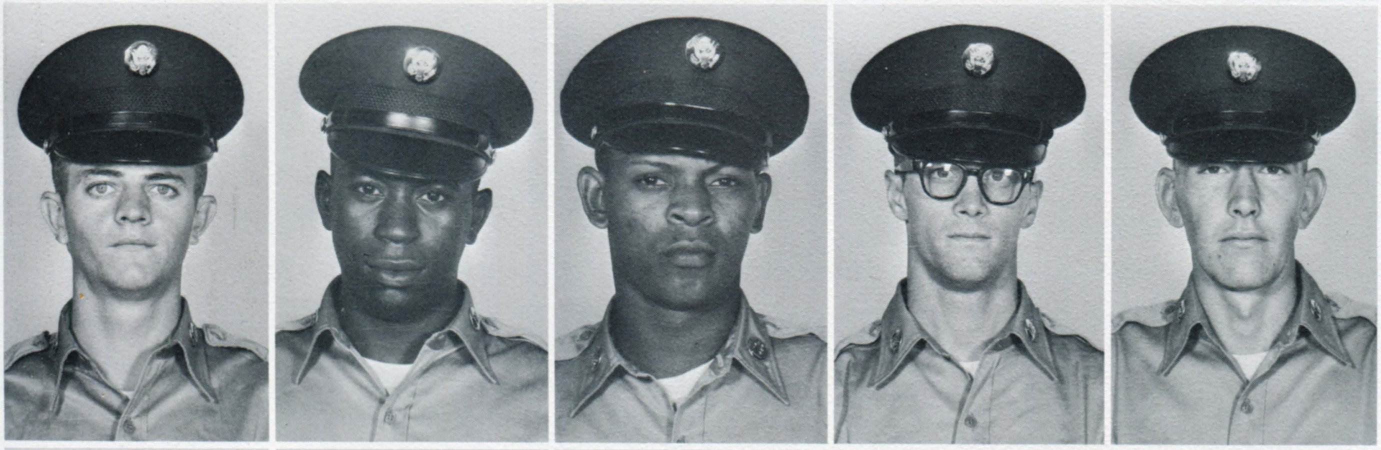
William Veal
Pacheco Velez
L. L. Veneziale
Gerald N. Vick
Jose A. Vidal



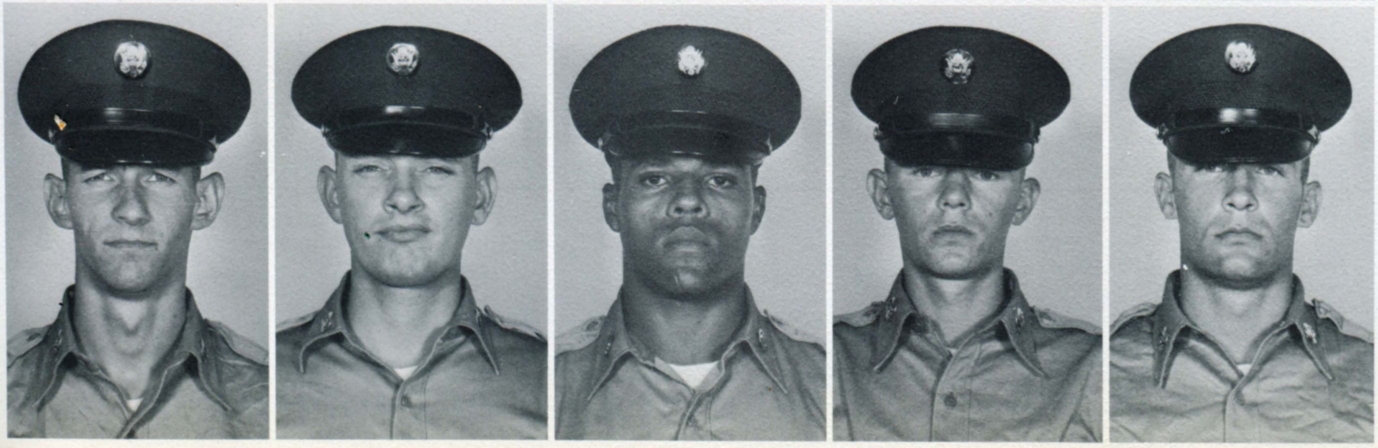
R. D. Waddey
Larry Waller
Johnny Walls
W. H. Walls
Arthur Wamer



H. A. Waterbury
W. J. Webster
Jack E. Welsh
Rex H. White
John A. Wiebe



D. L. Williams
J. Williams
G. Williamson
Harry A. Wood
James F. Woods

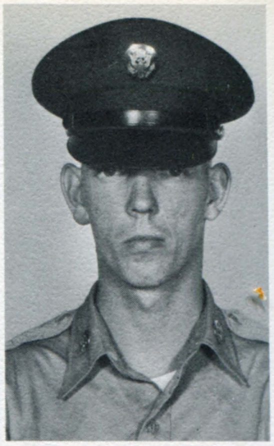


David Worley
Homer L. Wray
John Wright
Robert Wynne
James Yeager

B. A. Young
Jimmie Young
David Zeller
Edward Zepka
J. J. Zerance

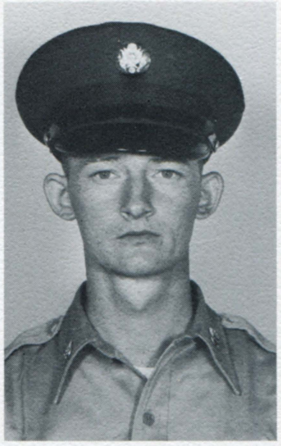






James C. Armstrong
Denver A. Platt
L. W. Weathers
Robert A. White
C. J. Wilkins







L. E. Williams
Peter Williams
David Willis
Don C. Wilson
James Wilson







Oscar W. Wilson
Robert D. Wood
D. N. Woodson
Jimmy D. Wren
E. C. Wright, Jr.







S. Wuchevich
Donald Wyatt
P. H. Zorilla
Dennis E. Brookshire
Jerry H. Ripphun







first aid























pcpt

cbr















preparatory marksmanship

target detection













modified trainfire











bayonet drill













infiltration course













hand to hand combat









field inspection

hand grenades







individual tactical training













proficiency test

our training through the eyes of the camera





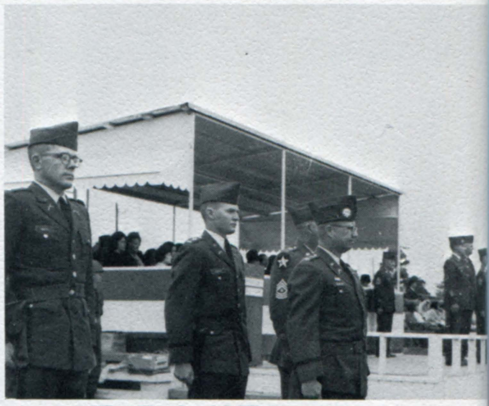


U.S. ARMY PHOTOGRAPH

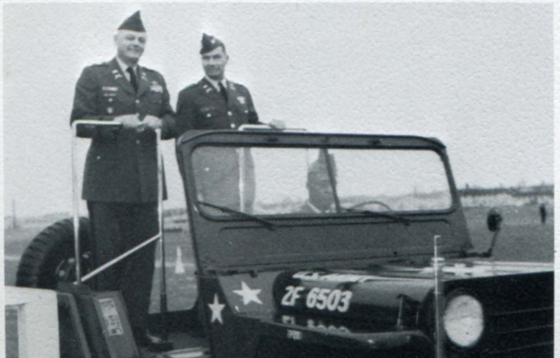
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